The papers ridiculed him, and made fun of his "cycles;" but the General Manager was right; the accidents do occur in cycles. and when once started prevail like an epi-

A "HOODOO" ENGINE.

An engine with a "hoodoo" is another belief of enginemen. For example, I cite the 1580, which had bad luck in Arizona rolled down the bank in the Sierras and had a fearful collision on the Coast Di vision, in which the engineer was killed and

the fireman badly hurt.

The engine was rebuilt and sent to another division. Almost the first trip she went into the ditch and was badly wreck.

The men an har were also hurt. In the ed. The men on her were also hurt. In the accident to this engine on the Coast Division occurred one of those marvelous escapes from death which confirm the rail. roader in his belief that he "won't go until his time comes." The train was a heavy freight andwas running fast, "taking a run freight andwas running last, Taking a run for the hill," when, through the darkness and fog of the night, four heavily loaded flat-cars that had escaped from a siding loomed up under the headlight. The crash came before the engineer could even close his throttle. The engine went into a cattle guard, and rolled over on its side; the tender went over the engine, and the cars piled guard, and rolled over on its side; the tender went over the engine, and the cars piled up on the wreck, a mass of wheels and broken timbers over 40 feet high. The engineer was instantly killed.

The fireman was busy at his work, sing-ing "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me." when the crash came. He was sent firm

when the crash came. He was sent fiying out through the shattered cab into tha mass of crashing car timbers and car wheels. The second car from the engine was loaded with wool; this car burst open, and the wool with wool; this car burst open, and the wool bales, leaping out, caught the fireman, wrapped him up, and built a breastwork all around him, over which the wreckage piled high. It was midnight when the accident happened, and it was long after daylight before the wrecking crew found the fireman. He was insensible; his skull broken and crashed, and his right arm broken in six places, his collar bone broken, and other injuries. Under restoratives he revived for a moment, and began to sing

generally follows suit. To escape from the gangway is impossible, and the cab is a mass of flying splinters, broken pipes. and scalding steam and water. Some years ago, when President Cleveland was taking a tour in the West, a side-rod broke taking a tour in the West, a side-rod broke on the engine of his special train, and the engineer was knocked senseless by the flying debris, and fell upon the deck. The fireman, at the risk of his life, closed the throttle, put on the air-brakes, and dragged the engineer back into the coal space. His courageous action saved the Presidential trained to the coal space. train, but I never heard that the slightest recognition from either Presidential party or railroad officials was ever accorded to

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

Southern Luzon Being Rapidly Cleared of

The American troops are still actively pushing the campaign against the Filipinos Cavite Province is now cleared of rebels her day that Schwan's n of Batangas Province, rd into Provinces Taya-

Wheaton is moving nd Taal, with naval nes is absent on the y policing the section, orthern Luzon are busy ands with good results. the loss, he says, to the isiderable to the Filipino hostiles in men and property. Col. Kobbe, with the 48th Inf., has sailed for the im-

portant islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents hold. The insurgents are apparently attempt-

ing to return to Laguna Province in con-siderable force, under command of Gen. Melbar. Small bands are concentrating east and west of Santo Tomas, and are attacking supply trains which have been sent along the road. Hereafter the sup-plies will be shipped from Manila to Batangas. On Jan. 19 a pack-train, 20 ponies, trans

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Buller Advances to the Relief of Ladysmith, and Hard Fighting is Reported.

| Boers were killed and 15 prisoners taken. Two British soldiers were killed and two wounded." The position secured is important, it being, it is understood, on the Boers! right flank.

It is estimated that Gen. Buller's forces approach in the flanking operation across

The absorbing interest feit in the simulation axion in the past week has made other life. It is estimated that the flanking operation across the Tugela are some 13,000 or 14,000 bayeness. 1,200 horses and 40 gans. The disposition of his other 15,000 or 20,000 men ation in Natal during the past week has made other points in the theater of war seem microscopic. While small canflicts of arms and artillery have taken place at various places the situations at Kimterley. Mafeking, Colesburg and with Gen. Gatacre remained practically the same to the end of last week. Lord Methuen lies behind his works at Modder River. It is estimated that his forces will have to be nearly or quite doubled before he can relieve Kimberley. Methuen made a demonstration in force on Jan. 16, a division being engaged, with the object of ascertaining the strentgh



MAP SHOWING POINTS OF IMPORTANCE MENTIONED IN REPORTS FROM THE

and other injuries. Under restoratives he revived for a moment, and legan to sing "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me." then he relapsed into unconsciousness, and remained that way for 48 hours.

The doctors set his broken bones, raised the broken skull from the brain, took out some pieces of hone, and sewed the lobes of the brain together. In this last operation they used a newly-discovered sutstance that dissolved itself in the brain as the wound healed.

On the third day the patient regained his senses, but he was stone blind. The physicians made an incision in his forehead, and found that the optic nerves were crossed. They straightened them

head, and found that the optic nerves were crossed. They straightened them out, and his sight came tack. From that time his recovery was rapid. The doctors made a good job on his arm, and it became nearly as good as ever. In three months he was at work again. He was soon promoted, did well, and is now a full paid engineer on the main line.

The breaking of side-rods was once a fearful source of danger. These rods always break while running at a high rate of speed, and converted into powerful fiails, will literally thrash the engine to pieces if a quick stop is not made. When one rod breaks the one on the other side generally follows suit. To escape from s far from the railway head, is very evi-

dent.

Col. Plumer is moving to the relief of
Mafeking from Bechuanaland. He is now
Material of less than 2.000 men. Material in command of less than 2,000 men. Mafe-king is in a had way. The siege is being pressed with determination, and the Kaffirs are deserting because of pinched rations and the necessity of eating horse meat.

The War Office announces that next week will be embarked 72 guns, 3,710 men, and 2,210 horses. This is the largest con-signment of artillery ever sent abroad.

BULLER'S STRONG ADVANCE.

The forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith began on Wednesday, Jan. 10, from Frere and Chieveley. Gen. Warren's force, Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade with the Fifth Brigade, comprising the Dunlins, the Connaughts, the Inniskillins. Dunlins, the Connaughts, the Inniskillins and the Border Regiment, proceeded northwesterly to Springfield. The position had reviously been thoroughly reconnoitered.

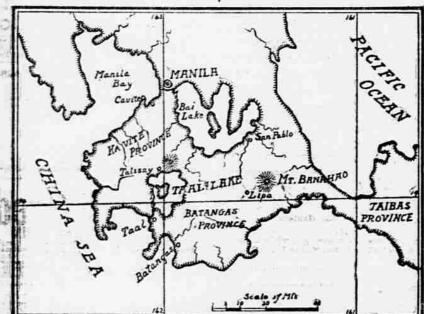
Lord Dundonald pushed on, and as the main column advanced it was notified that Springfield was not occupied by Boers, and that the Fifth Brigade had taken possession. The British transport extended for several miles, and comprised some 5,000 vehicles. The mounted brigade advanced rapidly, not meeting with any opposition. The British scouts had minutely searched all suspicious country, but there was no sign of the enemy. The

minutely searched all suspicious country, but there was no sign of the enemy. The column advanced to Mount Alice, facing the enemy's mountain fortress. The Boers were evidently surprised at the appearance of the British on the scene. A long camp could be seen on Tugela hights facing Mount Alice, but the enemy quickly struck camp and cleared off into the mountains.

Of Senators and Representatives. The auditorium was packed by an immense the surface of the fittle South African Republic, and many hundreds were unable to gain admission to the hall. Among the prominent speakers were Senators and Representatives. The auditorium was packed by an immense the surface of the fittle South African Republic, and many hundreds were unable to gain admission to the hall. Among the prominent speakers were Senators and Representatives. Gen. Buller issued a spirited appeal and

instruction to the forces, beginning: "We are going to the relief of our comrades in Ladysmith. There will be no turning

Gen. Lyttleton's Brigade crossed the river on the 16th, at Potgeiter's Drift, and shelled the Boer trenches beyond with porting rations between Santa Tomas and howitzers. Some of Warren's division next day crossed Trichardte Drift, five miles westward. The Boers hold a position



MAP OF SOURTHERN LUZON, THE HEMP-PRODUCING REGION-THE SCENE O THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

was ambushed. Two men were killed. five wounded, nine missing; pack-train lost. The Lieutenant and 34 men returned to Santa Tomas with killed and wounded. The presence of Archbishop Chapelle the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of all nationalities. The Catholics in other islands as well as Luzon have petitioned the Archbishop and Gen. Otis, and even the Pope, against the friars returning to their particles, repositing the charges of converse. ishes, repeating the charges of oppression, extortions, and immoralties which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods. To quell the excitement Oils consented to the nutrilication in the local revision of a publication in the local newsparers of

statement which he had made to a delega-tion of Filipinos, as follows; "If the Church authorities assign filars "If the Church authorities assign frans to churches who are obnoxious to the people, they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be dealed the Filipinos, and the Government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes.

five miles from the river. Warren's men were under a hot fire. Gen. Buller's forces were there concentrated, it will be seen, between Springfield and Potgeiter's Drift. A strong force was left at Colenso. On Jan. 18 It was reported that Lord For the week ending Dec. 23, 1899, the week before Christmas, Commissioner Evans with his force of 1,741 clerks issued 1,463 pension certificates, or less than one certificate to each employe of that establish-

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Dundonald, with the mounted troops, came into action with a force of Boers west of Acton Homes, about 16 miles almost due west from Ladysmith. After a tight, he occupied several kopies, which he is Still holding. Fleid Cornet Heilbium and 20 Boers were killed and 13 reisoners taken. IN CONGRESS.

Synopsis buthe More Important Proceedings of that Body.

In the Sengle on Tuesday. Jan. 16, there was ration without even the formality of a recorder vote, the Samoan treaty which gives this Government, through agreement with Germany and Great Britain, absolute ownership of the Island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group. The Navy Department will at once send instructions to Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley, who is in command of the supply ship in Pago-Pago Harbor, to formulate a proclamation to the natives, similar to the one issued by Commander Leary on the Island of Guam. When this Government has been notified by the other powers that the treaty has been ratified by them, a cablegram will be sent to Commander Tilley, by way of Auckland, New Zealand, to raise the American flag upon the new possession. Commander Tilley will be the first Governor of the island.

The ratification of the treaty occurred

The ratification of the treaty occurred in executive session, after two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of Senators principally in behalf of the treaty by Senators Davis, For-

half of the treaty by Senators Davis, For-aker, and Spooner, and in opposition by Senators Bacon, Money, and Tillman.

The Senate at the close of the routine business took up the resolution by Mr. Hoar, requesting copies of communications received by the President from Aguinaldo, or any other person undertaking to repre-sent the people in arms against the United States, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Lodge, extending the field of inquiry.

of inquiry.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to amend the resolution by adding a request for the instructions issued to the United States Peace Commissioners at Paris.

The Senate went into executive session, but 10 minutes later the doors were opened and a vote was taken on a motion of Mr. Davis to lay Mr. Pettigrew's amendment on the table, the motion leing agreed to by

Davis to lay Mr. Pettigrew's amendment on the table, the motion being agreed to by a vote of 41 to 20, as follows:
Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Depew, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McLaurin, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—41.
Nays—Bacon, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Martin, Money, Pettigrew, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Wellington—20.
Mr. Teller said be had voted "No" because it was in the power of the President

and teller said be had voted No because it was in the power of the President (if the amendment had been agreed to) to transmit the papers in secret or to decline to send them at all. He believed, he said, that all attempts to keep from the people any information that they ought to have had a tendency to create suspicion that something which they ought to know was being withheld.

Mr. Hogr remarked that the resolution Mr. Heer remarked that the resolution left to the President's sole and undisputed indgment, whether the information asked for could be given without detriment to the public service, and that it struck him that the yote to lay the amendment on the table was an extroar-linary transaction.

Mr. Veit said that it seemed most unfortunate that mothing could be said about the Philippine war without improper mothe Philippine war without improper mo-tives being ascribed. The friends of the President (and he was not his enemy) assumed that any remark coming from those who opposed the Paris treaty was an at-tack on the President personally, and on his advisors. It seemed to him that the his advisors. It seemed to him that the friends of the Administration should desire the whole of that correspondence to be placed before the American people. As, the matter new stood, the President had first instructed the Commissioners before they left Washington to acquire or take the island of ligzon, and afterward he had repeatedly said that he was an instrument in the hands of Providence.

"If it he true that the President was

GEN. CHAS. WARREN.

the day before. Three Boer positions were taken. The fighting was on Warren's left, Lyttleton demonstrating against the Boer left all day. Further losses are not tyet reported. a London paper: "This important en-gagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop, and practically resulted in securing the rough table-land that constituted the any statement on this floor so strong as that made by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Sewell), whose loyalty no one will question. That Senator declared in open session that after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay he had gone to the President and said: 'For God's sake, Mr. President, withdraw Dewey and let those islands alone.' Was

Dewey and l-t those islands alone.' Was he an enemy to his country and a friend to Aguinaldo?' This whole Philippine question is a nebulous and cloudy condition which befogs the public mind and the councils even of the lenders of public opinion in the dominant party."

The resolutions were laid aside without action of the frameful kill was taken up to the councils.

action and the financial bill was taken up.

Mr. McLaurin made a speech in support
of his proposition to repeal the tax on the circulation of State banks

Mr. Gallinger, Chairman of the Com Mr. Gallinger, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported in the Senate a bill repealing section 4116, Revised Statutes, so far as it may be applicable to the claims of dependent parents of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served the United States in the war with Spain. The bill was passed. The section thus partly repealed refers to the exclusion from the benefit of the pension laws those persons who had served the Confederacy. In the House during the debate on the V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Representatives Wm. Sulzer, of New York; Bailey, of Texas; Champ Clark, of Missouri; J. J. Lentz, of Ohio; Cochran, of Missouri; and Rhea, Kentucky; Judge David De Armond and Consul George W. Van Sicklen, of New York City. York City.

The following resolutions were adopted:
"Resolved, The people of the Orange FreeState and the South African Republic are
and of right ought to be free and independent, and their civilization is recognized to be equal in morality to that of a In the House during the debate on the urgency deficiency bill Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, seized a favorable opportunity for attacking the Administration, and delivered himself of a rebuke to the Secretary of the Treasury in the author of that officially decliner with the other people, the false witness of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore the precipitation upon them of savage foes in alliance with trained sol diery threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn, and other lands there is the present that the same than the present that the same than the precipitation of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn, and other lands that the present that the present the same than the present that the present the present that the present that the present that the present the present that the present that the present the present that the present that the present that the present the present the present that the present that the present the present that the present the present the present that the present the present that the present matter of that official's dealings with the National City Bank of New York, and particularly the sale of the New York Custom House property. Mr. Richard-son undertook to show that this trans-action was a skillfully arranged piece places bitterly remembered by the American people as ruthless instances of British perfidy and dishonor. The attention of the President of the United States is respect-fully directed to this feature, which is a no-

torious matter of common repute through-

out the world.

"Resolved, That this meeting, in concert

with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy and good will and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers. and reminds them that as we triumphed

against the same foe, so may they.

"Resolved, That we beseech and streng ously urge the President of the United

ously urge the President of the United States to exercise the prerogative vested in him by the Peace Convention lately arranged by the powers of the civilized world. We beg him to offer his good offices as a mediator between the Boers and the British for the deliverance of those unfortunate Englishmen and their familian

unfortunate Englishmen and their families now being punished, vicariously, for the crime of a brigand cabal of gold grabbers

and land-hungry conspirators, not one of whom is at the forefront of the battle.

"Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the shipment of munitions of war

One Certificate Apiece a Week.

ment. There was not much Christmas comfort in this small batch to the many thousands of broken down veterans who

have been waiting many long years for their laims to be acted on. Mr. Evans should either resign or dispose of the many long-

lelayed claims awaiting action. The old oldiers are very, very restless.

Robbing the Widows.

Hoosier State.

Hoosier State.

The fine Italian hand of H. Clay Evans is plainly visible in a bill passed by the House on Monday last. It is a bill providing that a widow's pension shall commence with the application and not at the date of the soldier's death. This law, if it passes the Senate, will knock out the claims of not less than 7,000 widows.

Supplement.

Don't Miss the

Prevents Many People From Trying A Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspessia, and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicine.

medicines,
This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Smart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for

from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their in gredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic persin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, Hydrastics, and nux. They are not eathartic, neither do they act pow-erfully on any organ, but they cure indi-gestion on the common sense plan of di-gesting the food caten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour, and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, it out, because they art entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the

of financiering, wherein the National Cit Bank achieved certain rare advantage that after having effected a purcluss of the Custom House property the lank had bee permitted to deposit bonds to secure \$3.215 000 of the purchase price, thus getting frouse of the money; that \$50,000 of the stipula-ced my data region had been withhald for it

ed purchase price had been withheld for the purpose of forcing the Government to pay taxes on the property for an indefinite period, and finally that all this was the in direct result of political obligations due certain officials of the bank from the Ad-ministration. The Government still occu-pies the Custom House property, and as a matter of rental Mr. Gage has agreed to pay the bank four per cent, on the pur-chase price so long as the United States remains a tenant.

Mr. Hopkins—Does not the gentleman

Mr. Hopkins—Does not the gentleman from Tenniessee know that from the time the bank leased this property to the Government it will be responsible for the taxes?

Mr. Richardson—No; the contention is that they are not liable for the taxes as long as the title remains in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hopkins—How could they lease property the title to which they did not have? The mere fact that the deed had not been made would make no difference. The bank would be responsible for the taxes.

taxes.

Mr. Richardson—Then by your statement you have got your Secretary of the Treasury liable to impeachment in this House and before the country. |Applause on the Democratic side.| I will tell you why. I say you have made him liable, because he says in this letter that he did agree to pay the bank four per cent, interest from the date of the sale on the 3d of July, 1899. If you say he did not have to do it. 1899. If you say he did not have to do it he did what was unlawful and for which he ought to be impeached.

Mr. Hopkins replied to Mr. Richardson.

saying in part:

The Secretary of the Treasury can
meet any facts in connection with this
transaction, and it shows that his conluct has been honest and fair, and he ha duct has been honest and fair, and he has shown great capacity in looking out for the interests of the Government of the United States. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.] He could not provide against the insinuations that are hurled against him by the gentlemen from the other side of the chamber. The gentle man says that under the statement that made the Secretary of the Treasury is liable to impeachment. I deny it. Any man who has a thimble full of brains or any knowledge of law ought to know beter than to make a statement of that kind.

The only item in the bill debated was the

ppropriation of \$150,000 for experimenta rural free delivery. This was opposed by Mr. Loud, of California, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. In answer to a question from Mr. Loud Mr. Cannon stated that the rural free devery service had been so extended that the appropriation was absolutely necessary.

Speaking on the appropriation for rural ree delivery Mr Livingston said that the experiment so far as it had been carried ad demonstrated that it was cheaper than

ne star route service.

The appropriation was further advocated and the benefits of the service asserted by Messrs. McRae, of Arkansas; Butler, of Pennsylvania: Landis, of Indiana, and Robinson, of Indiana.

Mr. Bell, of Colorado, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, under the rule, had an hour, and he utilized the oportunity to make a general speech, touch-ng upon the tariff and currency particu-arly. Mr. Bell said he had no criticism o make of the personal character of the Secretary of the Treasury, but he asserted hat the events of the past few weeks had lemonstrated that a man ought not to be blaced in that position whose private in-erests are radically opposed to those of

In the Senate, materially medified, and In the Senate, materially moduled, and addressed as a request for information. Senator Hale's resolution regarding the seizure of American flour by the British was passed. For two hours the resolution

was under consideration.
As originally introduced, Senator Hale's resolution declared that the British had been guilty of certain seizures of Ameri-can property in violation of the princi-ples of international law, directed the Secretary of State to report what action he had taken toward securing reparation, and suggested that a failure on the part of Great Britain to speedily surrender the ret reported.

The result is outlined in this dispach to public enemy. None of us has ever made to the people and Government of the United States. Its expressions led Senator Davis to move that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the on Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the negotiations, which were progressing satisfactorily, would be seriously retarded by its passage. It was still a question of fact to be determined, he said, whether the flour was intended for the use of an active hostile. He especially complained of the concluding clause, which, he remarked, was couched in language used only when hostilities were imminent. when hostilities were imminent.

As the debate progressed the resolu-tion was altered, the word "alleged" being aserted before every statement, the threat being stricken out, and finally it was addressed to the President. The latter change was made against the protest of

Without difficulty and within five minites of time an agreement was reached to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the

United States, on Feb. 15.
In the House the urgency deficiency bill was passed after further debate. Representative Sulzer, of New York, the author

resentative Sulzer, of New York, the author of the resolution for an investigation of the Secretary's transaction with the New York banks, started the ball rolling by charging that the mandate had already gone forth ta suppress it.

Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, explained that the Committee on Rules, to which the Sulzer resolution had gone, had not acted because no evidence had been produced before the committee to warrant the ordering of such a far-reaching investigation. Not a single person had appeared before the committee to press it.

While Representative Champ Clark was describing, as he viewed it, the manner in

describing, as he viewed it, the manner in which deposits had been made in National banks Representative Lacey, of Iowa inrrupted him. "What did Andrew Jackson do about

"What did Andrew Jackson do about deposits?" he inquired.
"He took them away from a lot of thieves like these," retorted Mr. Clark, "and placed them in the hands of honest men. [Demo-cratic applause.] Now crack away again."
"He put them in pet State banks," said Judge Tacey.
Col. "Pete" Hepburn caustically arraigned Mr. Sulzer for his alleged misstatements in the face of Secretary Gage's report. He denounced him for alleging

report. He denounced him for alleging that Secretary Gage had admitted violation of the law. There ought not to be an investigation of the Secretary of the Treasury, but there ought to be a public rebuke of a member who distorted the truth, who distorted the facts, and who slandered honored public officials. [Republican applause.

Representative Joseph Sibley, of Penn-sylvania, gave some hints regarding his political creed. There have been rumors that he was out of harmony with his party, and occasional interviews have appeared that he was no longer a follower of the apostles of silver. During the debate Representative Sibley championed the administration of Secretary Gage, and in-formed Democrats that he had no sympa-thy with criticisms of prosperity. Repre-sentative Champ Clark, of Missouri, who looks so much like the Pennsylvanian that they are often taken for each other, advised him and all others of similar views to take a seat on the Republican side of the House The two men have been warm personal friends, and the exchange of amenities was not hostile.

Later in the day, during the discussion

of the appropriation for the Army, Repre-sentative Cannon, in charge of the bill, challenged any member to move to strike

Representative Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Cannon in an eloquent speech, in which he affirmed Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after ments digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, head aches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many other troubles which are often called by some other name. They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. Address F. A. Stuart Co. Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, sent free.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Formula of the Noted Physician, Dr. L. W. Knapp, Sent Free to Every Man Who Writes for it.

Quickly Restores Weakened Mankind to Strength and Vigor.



L, W. KNAPP, M. D.

Thousands of men will welcome the west that a most successful remedy has been found which will quickly cure them of any form of nervous debility, failing manhood, lack of vigor, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertanty which cuch men are peculiarly liable to, and restore the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful formula it would seem that any man, suffering from any form of neavous debility, ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. The remedy in question was the result of many years? research as to what combination of medicines would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Morgan presented his written report on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which had previously been favorably reported by the select committee of which he is chairman. In his report Mr. Morgan says:

"We have reached a point in the discussion of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darlen where the necessity for the canal and its advantages to our country are no

and its advantages to our country are no longer debated in Congress or among the people. As a connection and prolongation of our commercial coast line from Alaska to Maine, and as a door of access to our possessions in the Pacific Ocean and along ts shores, and as a highway for our war-ships and merchantmen, and a stronger and of union between the Eastern and the

bond of union between the Eastern and the Western States, such a ship canal is now a National necessity."

As a provision for the naval and military defense of the country, whether insular or continental, the report argues that the canal is indispensable, and the closer its location is made to the Gulf of Mexico the more efficient it would be in its protection of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Regarding the Panama raute the report Regarding the Panama route the report leems it impracticable, owing to the difficulty in supplying water for the upper levels and the unreliability of the Chagres River, expressing the additional opinion that the French Government would never give a guarantee of release from the debts of the

Panama Canal.
Senator Morgan argues that if the canal were built it would practically double the powers of our naval fleet, owing to the ease f transferring the vessels from one coast to

the other.
The highest cost estimated would be \$140,000,000 and the lowest \$70,000,000. It should yield, Senator Morgan thinks, at least 12 per cent. on the highest cost. In speaking against the proposed gold standard bill Mr. Teller criticised it because it afforded opportunity to banks to issue paper money. "This surrender of the great power of the Government," said he, the right to make money, should bring our egislation into absolute contempt." Senator Wellington, of Maryland, placed himself squarely on record in a speech as an anti-expansionist. He said the policy proposed by Senator Beveridge would bring nothing but National tribulation.

"I for one," said he, "am not ready to enter upon a policy of expansion, the first exemplification of which is to be the taking. by force of arms, of the lands, persons, and privileges of the Philippine Islanders."

Mr. Wellington's resolution was to the effect that the "United States does not consider the payment of the \$20,000,000 to the

sider the payment of the \$20,000,000 to the Government of the Kingdom of Spain as a purchase either of lands, persons, or privileges of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, but that such payment was made with the friendly purpose of abrogating any claim of sovereignty that was then lodged in the Spanish Government, and to prevent the intervention of other foreign powers in Philippine affairs; that it is not the purpose of the Government or the people of the United States to deprive the people of the Philippine Islands of their right of self-government, and the war now being waged is not for conquest or for the permanent is not for conquest or for the permanent possession of the islands, but for the estab-lishment of law and order, and shall cease when the Filipinos now under arms mak overtures for peace, upon the condition that after the establishment of law and order the people of the islands, or such islands as may desire, shall have the privilege, under the protection of the United States, of establish-ing a republic."

Routine matters occupied the House.

In the Senate on Thursday a resolution In the Senate on Thursday a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether this Government had refused to receive an accredited representative of the Boer Republic. It was made the occasion of a speech by Senator Hale, which was strong in anti-British sentiment. The resolution was introduced by Senator Allen. Mr. Hale claimed that nine-fenths of the

American people sympathized with the Boers. Said he: "It is the act of a sharp, predatory cabinet minister, engaged with a gold speculation, that has forced these people (the English) into this war."

The House devoted itself to the pension appropriation bill, for which see another

In the House on Saturday the Roberts case reports were filed. The majority reported for the exclusion of the Utah

man, while the minority favored his expul-sion after being allowed to take his seat Both reports are exhaustive documents, and the matter is to be debated this week. In the Senate, on Monday, the New Yorl Custom House matter was again brought up. Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all the correspondence and verbal communications he may have had with officials of the National City Bank of New York. It went over without objection.

Mr. Platt (N. Y.) offered a resolution

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In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Morgan Government of Great Britain to join in the promotion of an International commission to examine and report on the diversion of the waters that are the boundaries of the two countries. It was referred to the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations.

No other matters of general interest came before the Senate.

The House was occupied with matters relating to the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—For full report of pension debate see Page 6.

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